SEPTEMBER 14, 1769.

VIRGINIA

With the lateſt ADVICES, FORE.

In Civitate libera Linguam Mentemque liberas eſſe debere. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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HAGUE, *June* 8.

THE ſucceſſive victories gained by the Ruſſians over the Turks occaſion daily conferences between the French, Spaniſh, and Pruſſian Ambaſſadours, and the Lords of the States. The parties concerned in the Family Compact dread a rupture with Ruſſia. The Court of Great Britain, being ſo dilatory in terminating its little differences with that of Pruſſia, will be fatal to it; for we are aſſured that there is an alliance on the carpet, and already far advanced, between Holland and Pruſſia, and the family of Bourbon and its allies. A rupture is looked upon as inevitable, which muſt kindle a general war; and in a ſhort time we ſhall ſee Ruſſia and England diſpute it, by ſea and land, with all the moſt powerful Princes in Europe.

LONDON, *June* 8.

The following addreſs has been preſented to his Majeſty, which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders met in the National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, conſider it as our duty, at this juncture, to approach your throne with the warmeſt profeſſion of our attachment to your Royal perſon and family. As the Church of Scotland is indebted for its preſervation, in times of danger and perſecution, to the Divine protection, it owes its civil eſtabliſhment to the principles of liberty: Under the ſame illuſtrious monarch who ſecured the ſucceſſion of the Britiſh throne to the Houſe of Hanover, the protection of law was obtained for the Church of Scotland; and the members of this Church have uniformly diſtinguiſhed themſelves no leſs by the love of liberty, which the genius of our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution tends to cheriſh, than by their attachment to your Majeſty's Royal anceſtors, the faithful guardians of the rights of their people.

Animated with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty and affection to our ſovereign, we embrace the firſt opportunity that hath offered to us of expreſſing our hearty concern of that ſpirit of licentiouſneſs, and thoſe unhappy diſſentions, which have diſturbed your Majeſty in the ſeat of your government, and begin now to alarm the minds of good citizens in the moſt remote parts of your dominions. Fully ſenſible of your Majeſty's paternal goodneſs, and conſtant endeavours to promote the publick happineſs, we cannot ſufficiently lament that this gracious purpoſe ſhould be obſtructed by any part of your ſubjects. It is however with much ſatisfaction that we aſſure your Majeſty that the great body of the people under our care, ſenſible of the bleſſings which they enjoy under your auſpicious reign, are actuated with zeal for our happy conſtitution, and with reſpect and love for their gracious ſovereign. No pains ſhall be wanting, on our part, to cheriſh and improve thoſe happy diſpoſitions: At the ſame time that we inculcate upon them a ſupreme reverence for the doctrines and precepts of Chriſtianity, we will omit no opportunity of impreſſing them with loyalty to our King, veneration for the conſtitution, and obedience to the laws of our country.

We offer, in the name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, our prayers to Almighty God that he may long preſerve your Majeſty to be the guardian of our civil and religious rights, that he may comfort your heart under the cares and burthens of government, and guide your councils by his unerring wiſdom; that there may ever ſurround the throne men of approved ability and integrity, poſſeſſing the confidence of their ſovereign and the eſteem of their fellow ſubjects; and that theſe lands, ruled by your Majeſty and your Royal deſcendents, may continue, to the lateſt ages, to be the happy ſeat of religion, liberty, and the valuable arts of life, are, and ſhall be, the conſtant prayers of,

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and by our appointment.

JAMES M'NIGHT, Moderator.

It is reported that the Emperour of Germany propoſes ſoon to pay a viſit incog. to the Britiſh Court.

We have now upwards of 700 capital merchant ſhips expected to arrive in the port of London between this week and the laſt week in September, the ſeveral owners of which are under great apprehenſions leſt the French ſhould conduct them into their own or ſome other neutral ports. It is certain the French Court have long meditated to ſtrike a ſudden blow of this kind; therefore it behoves the adminiſtrators of our naval department to be upon their guard, and to keep a good lookout at this particular ſeaſon of the year.

June 16. Letters from Peterſburg inform that they are buſy in all the ports of Ruſſia in building a powerful fleet, for the manning of which publick regiſters of ſeamen are now eſtabliſhing at Peterſburg, Revel, Riga, and Cronſtadt; and that her Imperial Majeſty will ſoon have a fleet inferiour to no power in Europe, except Great Britain.

Now the iſland of Corſica is actually ſurrendered to the French, our Miniſtry, we find, begin already to think of what utility it will be to the French navigation. It will only give them the entire command of the Mediterranean, having three excellent ports, capable of containing the whole navy of France, but will, beſides this advantage, furniſh them with thirteen or fourteen thouſand ſailors.

Great quantities of gunpowder and ſaltpetre are ordered to be purchaſed, all over Europe, for the ſervice of the Government.

June 19. Private letters from Koningſberg make the number of houſes deſtroyed by the late fire there to amount to between 200 and 300, beſides near 80 warehouſes and part of the cuſtomhouſe, and many ſhips in the harbour. Upwards of 200,000 tuns of merchandiſe, of various ſorts, are ſaid to be deſtroyed.

We hear that a great number of ſeamen are ordered to be ſent out from Portſmouth, on board two tranſports, to reenforce the crews of his Majeſty's ſhips of war on the North American ſtation.

It is ſaid the late Sir Andrew Chadwick has left all his eſtate, real and perſonal, to the amount of 40,000l. to —— Scott, Eſq; one of the Mile End committee of Grievances and Apprehenſions.

On Saturday the cauſe between Sir Charles and Lady Sarah B—— came on at Doctors Commons, before Doctor Bettesworth, when the divorce was decreed for Sir Charles.

It is reported, and gains ſome degree of credit among the oppoſition, that three of the Gentlemen who have intereſted themſelves moſt in the cauſe of a certain Gentleman, and were preſent at the time of preſenting the Middleſex freeholders petition, will ſome time in November next be made to anſwer for their conduct at a place where they have no alternative for refuſal, but loſs of liberty; and that a certain Crown officer will at the ſame time have orders given him to commence proſecutions in a certain court againſt others who have been active on the above occaſion, and that the ground of action will be a falſe, impudent, and ſeditious libel.

Some letters from Madrid mention that ſomewhat of importance is now upon the tapis between the French and Spaniſh Courts, and that couriers are almoſt continually going and returning to and from thoſe two kingdoms.

June 22. A few days ago Mr. Charles Copland, merchant in London, was married to Miſs Fanny Melvil, daughter of Mr. Melvil, hoſier, at Bulwell in Nottinghamſhire. The following proceſſion was obſerved to and from church: The father and mother of the young Lady led the way, followed by her more diſtant relations, two and two; then the bride maids; and laſt the bride and bridegroom, followed by ſixteen of the bride's own brothers and ſiſters dreſſed in white, with white favours. It is very remarkable that this young couple have each of them ſeventeen brothers and ſiſters all now living, and the mother of the bride is pregnant of her 29th child.

EDINBURGH, *June* 17.

WE hear from Buchan that the two following accidents lately happened on that coaſt. A child about four years of age, diverting itſelf on the top of a rock, fell into the ſea, and was drowned; alſo an ideot, who wandered about the country, fell into the ſea from off a rock near the ſame place, and periſhed.

We are informed that Queenſberry Houſe, in Canongate, is now repairing, for the reception of his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry, who is expected here by the 4th of July next. It is ſaid Sir Fletcher Norton and Mr. Thurloe will attend his Grace, and take a tour through this country.

GLASGOW, *May* 25.

Extract of a letter from London.

THE exhibition of paintings lately opened at Spring Gardens greatly attracts the attention of the publick, from the many excellent pieces which have there made their appearance. I congratulate you on the great notice which has been taken of your friend and countryman Mr. Wilſon's portrait of a Lady reading. Their Majeſties honoured the exhibition with their preſence on Thurſday laſt, when they expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at the whole, and particularly inquired whoſe performance the reading Lady was. Unfortunately the Noblemen who attended were not able to ſatiſfy them on that head; upon which the Queen ſaid, "Well, we ſhall ſet it down as a very pretty picture of a very pretty Lady without a name."

June 8. The anniverſary of his Majeſty's birthday, who then entered into the 32d year of his age, happening on Sunday, was celebrated here on Monday laſt, with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy.

They write from Paiſley that a more than common zeal was expreſſed on that occaſion by the inhabitants of that place, where above 500 men, with eight ſtand of colours, and a company of 32 ſingers, paraded the ſtreets, and were reviewed by the magiſtrates at the Croſs.

They write from Kilmarnock that on Monday laſt the magiſtrates of that place gave a grand entertainment to the inhabitants, military officers, and others, in honour of his Majeſty's birthday, and that the ſame was obſerved there with every poſſible demonſtration of joy.

Extract of a letter from Antigua.

"The crops in this iſland have fallen ſhort this year. At St. Kitt's, Montſerrat, &c. they have fared better; and at Barbados they will make a ſaving crop in ſeveral pariſhes of that iſland, owing to the ſeaſonable weather they have had ſince laſt June, which it is likely will alſo ſave their young crop. In Grenada they expect, in general, to make a tolerable good crop. At Dominica they are going on very well; it is true it is a mountainous iſland, but the ſettled eſtates are good. At St. Vincent great progreſs has been made ſince the laſt year; ſeveral ſugar works have been erected there, and the planters are in high ſpirits, as the land yields well, and produces good ſugar, coffee, &c. At Tobago the ſettlers have done more than could have been expected, in ſo ſhort a time; their numbers augment daily, and great harmony ſubſiſts among them. The iſland is become more healthy ſince the woods have been cleared away, and ſince comfortable dwellings have been erected. The ſoil is amazingly fertile; and as there is more level, and of courſe more cultivable land in that iſland than in the others, it is imagined, by good judges, that it will ſoon prove a very valuable acquiſition to Great Britain. The lands there are greatly increaſed in value, ſo that thoſe ſettlers who were lucky enough to purchaſe at the minimum price, viz. twenty ſhillings per acre, have already made decent fortunes. Mr. Farley, and other Gentlemen, who have lately been to that iſland, ſpeak highly in praiſe of it, and prefer it to the others which they viſited in their tour. Some ſamples of ſugar, made there in common iron Negro pots, have been ſhewn, as good in appearance as what is made at St. Kitt's; and the land it is thought will yield well, as the ſoil is of a fine looſe rich loam upon the ſides and tops of the hills and hillocks, but in the bottoms they will ſcarcely be able to make good ſugar the firſt and ſecond year. The iſland abounds with fiſh and game, and the inhabitants live together as happy as they can wiſh; their legiſlature has paſſed ſeveral wholeſome laws, and in ſhort there is all the reaſon in the world to think it will be in time a very flouriſhing colony."

[illegible] was [illegible] men and [illegible] Lord Sand- [illegible] Rigby, Eſq. The [illegible] andrew before the Council

[illegible] hop of Saliſbury in his ſpeech to the Houſe of Lords at [illegible] peachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, quoted the following ſentence from King James's ſpeech to his Parliament in the year 1709: "A King ceaſes to be a King, and degenerates into a "tyrant, as ſoon as he leaves of to govern by laws; in which caſe "the King's conſcience may ſpeak to him as the poor woman to "Philip of Macedon, *Either govern by laws or ceaſe to be a King*."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 23.

"The Court has juſt received an account of General Paoli's arrival at Leghorn; and from Corſica there is advice that the different Pieves were continually ſubmitting to the Count de Vaux, ſo that the conqueſt of that iſland may be looked on as compleated."

JULY 5. Yeſterday arrived in town, from Cambridge, their Graces the Duke and Dutcheſs of Grafton.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, June 16.

"As I beg, my friend, that you will have it put in the newſpapers that Captain Charles Wood, of the Bermuda packet, ſailed from Porto Vecchio the 13th of June, with General Paoli on board. A xebeck ordered him to come on board when he was getting under ſail, which he did; the French Captain ſtrictly examined him about his having any paſſengers on board, which the other aſſured him he had not, except a ſupercargo, being bound for [illegible] to load ſalt for Punto di Goro, which ſatisfied the French [illegible] in appearance. However, as ſoon as Captain Wood got under ſail the Frenchman ſent three feluccas after him; but the wind blowing freſh, he outran them, and ſafely brought the brave General Paoli hither, which gives great pleaſure to every body. [illegible] you he is a man of the moſt engaging aſpect I ever ſaw, and ſo affable that his eyes invite one to talk freely to him. At the firſt look he ſeemed rather thoughtful, but on his beginning to talk of Corſica a moſt engaging brightneſs overſpread his countenance. In ſhort, one cannot look at and converſe with him [illegible] having a kind of enthuſiaſm for him. Captain Wood [illegible] hither a cargo of logwood from Honduras, and was accordingly [illegible] to go from hence to Venice, to load ſalt for Punta [illegible], in the Gulf of Venice; but being forced into Porto [illegible], he has had the honour of bringing off the brave, the great, the wonderful Paoli."

Extract of a letter from Lyons, June 23.

[illegible] advice from Rome that the new Pope, [illegible] the General of the Jeſuits, and ſix [illegible] to be arreſted and lodged in the caſtle of St. Angelo; and that Cardinal Torrigiani is baniſhed to Rimini, on account, it is ſaid, of proofs being obtained from the Court of Spain that they were the authors of the late [illegible] in that kingdom. It is added that the Pope has appointed a provincial Vicar General [illegible] the ſociety for ſix months, and in the mean time all their [illegible]. In theſe circumſtances, his Holineſs has [illegible] a ſpecial order that none of the Cardinals [illegible]

[illegible] ſays that the petition from the county of Surry [illegible] is already ſigned by 1000 freeholders, and that [illegible] that none but freeholders of that county be [illegible] to ſign it.

[illegible] that two patriotick orators will be called upon, on the [illegible] of a very important body early in the winter, to ſupport [illegible] at a Common Hall, on a late popular occaſion, [illegible] the proceedings of a certain reſpectable aſſembly in the [illegible] election.

JULY 6. Yeſterday the Right Hon. Samuel Turner, Eſq; Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Trecothick, [illegible] with the Sheriffs, accompanied by Peter Roberts, Eſq; [illegible] waited upon his Majeſty at St. James's [illegible] to his Majeſty by the Right Honble Earl [illegible] in waiting, the Lord Mayor addreſſed his Majeſty in the following words:

[illegible] Gracious Sovereign,

[illegible] the Repreſentatives in Parliament, [illegible] with the Sheriffs of your Majeſty's ancient and loyal city of London, preſume to approach your Royal perſon, and beg leave to preſent, with all humility to your Majeſty, the dutiful [illegible] petition of your Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects the Livery of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, complaining of grievances; and from your Majeſty's [illegible] paternal regard and affection for all your ſubjects, [illegible] to hope that your Majeſty will graciouſly [illegible] to liſten to their juſt complaints, and to grant them [illegible] as in your Majeſty's known wiſdom and juſtice ſhall [illegible]

[illegible] which his Lordſhip had the honour of preſenting the ſaid [illegible] to his Majeſty, and it was graciouſly received.

[illegible] account of the reception of thoſe Gentlemen, with the [illegible], is as follows:

[illegible] the Right Hon. Samuel Turner, Eſq; Lord Mayor, [illegible], Mr. Alderman Beckford, and Mr. Alderman [illegible], together with the Sheriffs, accompanied by Peter [illegible], Eſq; the city's remembrancer, proceeded in ſtate to St. James's, with the petition of the Livery of London, where, after [illegible] a ſhort time in the antichamber, his Lordſhip ſent in a [illegible] by the Remembrancer to the Lord of the Bedchamber. [illegible] aſked by Mr. Pitt, Groom of the Bedchamber, to deliver [illegible]. The Remembrancer anſwered his buſineſs could only be [illegible] to the Lord of the Bedchamber, and that his orders [illegible] to communicate it to none but his Lordſhip. Soon after [illegible] came out, and acquainted the Lord Mayor that Lord Orford was in waiting, that the levee was begun, and therefore he could not have the King, but if they had any thing to [illegible] they might walk into the levee. *Mr. Beckford* anſwered [illegible] ready to obey the King's commands, and Lord [illegible]. After ſome time Lord Orford, the ſaid [illegible] came out and told them that if they had any [illegible] they might walk into the levee, which they immediately [illegible], and the King being near the door, the Lord Mayor [illegible] before mentioned.

[illegible] is the petition of the Livery of London, preſented to [illegible] yeſterday by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

[illegible] PETITION *of the* LIVERY *of the city of* LONDON, *in Common Hall aſſembled.*

[illegible] Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Livery of the city of London, with all the humility which is due [illegible] to their lawful ſovereign, but with all the anxiety [illegible] of the preſent oppreſſions, and the juſt dread of [illegible], produce in our minds, beg leave to lay before [illegible] ſome of thoſe intolerable grievances which your [illegible] from the evil conduct of thoſe who have been [illegible] the adminiſtration of your Majeſty's government, [illegible] influence of the worſt of counſel- [illegible] as [illegible] ent to [illegible] and are too [illegible] ſpirit of which [illegible] ur Majeſty and the [illegible] to ſubvert thoſe ſacred laws which [illegible] with their blood.

[illegible] om corrupt principles, and in violation of [illegible], by various enumerated means, invaded our [illegible] e and unalienable right of Trial by Jury. They have, [illegible] impunity, iſſued General Warrants, and violently ſeized perſons and private papers. They have rendered the laws non effective to our ſecurity, by evading the Habeas Corpus. They have cauſed puniſhments, and even perpetual impriſonment, to be inflicted, without trial, conviction, or ſentence. They have brought into diſrepute the civil magiſtracy, by the appointment of perſons who are, in many reſpects, unqualified for that important truſt, and have thereby purpoſely furniſhed a pretence for calling in the aid of a Military Power. They avow, and endeavour to eſtabliſh, a maxim abſolutely inconſiſtent with our conſtitution, that "an occaſion for *effectually* employing a military force always preſents itſelf when the civil power is *trifled with or inſulted*;" and, by a fatal and falſe application of this maxim, they have wantonly and wickedly ſacrificed the lives of many of your Majeſty's innocent ſubjects, and have proſtituted your Majeſty's ſacred name and authority to juſtify, applaud, and recommend, their own illegal and bloody actions. They have ſcreened more [illegible]

[illegible] and a ſhameful proſtitution of publick honours and employments, procuring deficiencies of the Civil Liſt to be made good without examination, and inſtead of puniſhing conferring honours on a Paymaſter, the publick defaulter of unaccounted millions.

From an unfeigned ſenſe of the duty we owe to your Majeſty, and to our country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the Throne theſe great and important truths, which it has been the buſineſs of your Miniſters to conceal. We moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty to grant us redreſs. It is for the purpoſe of redreſs alone, and for ſuch occaſions as the preſent, that thoſe great and extenſive powers are intruſted to the Crown by the wiſdom of that conſtitution which your Majeſty's illuſtrious family was choſen to defend, and which we truſt in God it will for ever continue to ſupport."

After which his Lordſhip preſented the petition to his Majeſty, but the King made no anſwer, and immediately turned about to Baron Dieden, the Daniſh Miniſter.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, June 24.

"General Paoli is returned hither from the excurſion he made to Piſa with Mr. Dick, the Britiſh Conſul. Clement Paoli, Saliceti, Abatucci, and other principal Corſicans, are ſtill in this city."

JULY 8. Yeſterday the Earl of Chatham attended the levee at St. James's, afterwards dined at Earl Temple's houſe in Pall-mall, and returned in the evening to Hayes.

We hear that Lord Chatham was ſent for to Court, and had a private audience of his Majeſty, which laſted about half an hour.

According to recent letters from Leghorn, a capitation tax is [illegible] to be impoſed on all the inhabitants of Corſica, in order to defray the extraordinary charges of the war.

We are informed that an arrangement, ſomewhat ſimilar to the following, is under conſideration: Lord Cambden, Lord Chancellor. Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench. Earl of Egmont, firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Right Hon. William Dowdeſwell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Earl of Chatham and Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Secretaries of State. Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and firſt Lord of Trade. Sir Edward Hawke, firſt Lord of the Admiralty. Marquis of Rockingham, Preſident of the Council. Lord Lyttleton, Lord Privy Seal. Earl of Briſtol, Ambaſſador to France. General Conway, Secretary at War. Duke of Ancaſter, Maſter of the Horſe to the King. Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold. Duke of Mancheſter, Lord Steward of ditto. Duke of Montague, Maſter General of the Ordnance. Marquis of Granby, all his poſts but the Ordnance. Earl of Huntingdon, Groom of the Stole. Earl of Suffolk and Earl of Dartmouth, joint Poſtmaſters General. Lord George Cavendiſh, Cofferer of the King's Houſhold. Sir George Savile, Paymaſter General. Lord Viſcount Howe, Treaſurer of the Navy. Lord Mayor, Receiver General of the Cuſtoms. Lord George Sackville, Hon. James Grenville, and Edmund Burke, joint Vice Treaſurers of Ireland.

Other arrangements under conſideration, for exportation.

Right Hon. George Grenville, in addition to poſts of 6000l. per annum in preſent enjoyment, Lord Lieutenant of North America. Jeremiah Dyſon, Secretary to ditto. Lord Viſcount W——th, Lord Viſcount B——n, ſupreme directors of the butchery at Bengal, with 10,000l. per annum each, and other douceurs. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Secretary to ditto. Juſtice Gillam and Juſtice Ponton, counſel to ditto. William Bromfield, ſurgeon to ditto. John Broughton, with M'Quirk and Balfe, aſſiſtants in the butchery.

Two Gentlemen at a coffeehouſe, talking on the ſubject of apprehenſions and petitions of grievances, one of them ſaid he wondered what would be done with them after the King had ſeen them. Sir, anſwered the other, they will be preſerved as ſtanding monuments of arbitrary miniſterial oppreſſion.

JULY 11. By accounts from Leghorn, dated June 20th, which arrived yeſterday, we learn that the unfortunate Paoli, having been obliged to retreat before the French to the Pieve of Vivario, where he had only 537 of his followers left, and being ſurrounded by 4000 of the enemy, called his faithful friends together, and mounting upon a ſmall eminence, addreſſed them in a moſt pathetick manner; lamenting that, after bravely oppoſing the ambitious deſigns of the Genoeſe for a number of years, he ſhould live to ſee the conſtitution of his country overthrown, and almoſt all his friends and fellow ſoldiers either killed or made priſoners. That ſeeing no proſpect at preſent of oppoſing the power of France, he thought it neceſſary to acquaint them that, as no alternative was left but death or ſlavery, he was determined to cut his way through the enemy, in order to ſeek ſome diſtant land, where, in time, an opportunity might offer for recovering the liberties of their country, or terminating their honourable career, by dying glorioully, as they had lived. After this the brave chief embraced the followers of his fortune, and in the dead of night, having fought his way through the French, eſcaped to the ruins of a convent on the ſea ſhore, where he concealed himſelf two days, and then found means to embark on board an Engliſh veſſel bound to Leghorn, where he arrived on the 16th of laſt month. His entrance into that harbour had much more the appearance of a triumph than that of a flight. All the Engliſh ſhips ſaluted him with their artillery, and diſplayed their colours; and though it rained in the moſt violent manner when he landed, people of all ranks ran in crowds towards the mole, and received the brave chief with the greateſt acclamations of joy.

A letter from Annibal Roſtino, Secretary of General Paoli, to his brother at Leghorn, mentions that the General, in his ſpeech to his faithful adherents, a ſhort time before his embarkation, ſaid: "At length, my brave aſſociates, we are reduced to the laſt extremity. The thirſt of gold hath accompliſhed that which a war of thirty years, the envenomed hatred of the Genoeſe, and force of divers powers of Europe, could not effect. Our unfortunate fellow citizens, ſeduced and deceived by ſome corrupted chiefs, went themſelves to meet thoſe chains with which they are now loaded."

JULY 13. Yeſterday evening, at ſix o'clock, the ballot ended at the Eaſt India Houſe, on the following queſtion, viz. "That this Court do agree with the Court of Directors that it is neceſſary, at this time, to ſend out a commiſſion, with extraordinary powers, to regulate their affairs in India;" when ſcrutineers were appointed, and at ſeven o'clock they made their report, viz. for the queſtion 279, againſt it 259, majority 20. The Court then proceeded upon other buſineſs.

Mr. Vanſittart, Mr. Scrafton, and Col. Ford, are the Gentlemen appointed to go to the Eaſt Indies on the above commiſſion; and we hear they will embark in about three weeks.

We hear from Vienna that the Turkiſh army, conſiſting of above 170,000 men, has penetrated into Great Poland, and that a putrid fever rages ſo violent among the Janizaries that they die in great numbers daily.

JULY 15. We hear a new print is engraving, entitled The City Carriers, repreſenting an aſs laden with two panniers, one containing the City Grievances, the other the Apprehenſions of the Livery of London. The aſs is to be led by the L. M. aſſiſted by Sir R. L. and Meſſ. Aldermen B and T. as aſs drivers; and in the back ground is to be delineated a great perſonage waiting their arrival, ſurrounded by Nobles, each having a bundle of *thiſtles* in his hand. Near them a *fox* is ſeen *ſtealing* into covert.

JULY 18. It is aſſerted by ſome that the French accounts of the declining ſtate of their Eaſt India company is a ſort of fineſſe, to divert the attention of this nation from the preparations making for the execution of ſome grand ſcheme in India. It has been poſitively aſſerted, and ſtands uncontradicted, that the Legion de l'Iſle de France conſiſts at preſent of 5600 Europeans; the white militia of Bourbon and Mauritius amounts to 8000 diſciplined men; and a ſquadron of ten ſhips of the line can be fitted out, at command, from Mauritius, without our foreknowledge of its equipment.

It is ſaid that orders are deſpatched to the ſeveral recruiting parties all over England, on account of the Adminiſtration, to ſend immediate accounts of their ſucceſs; and to excite a greater emulation to enliſt, they have inſtructions to advance the bounty money at their diſcretion.

Extract of a letter from Worceſter, July 15.

"Tueſday laſt being quarter ſeſſions for this county, Holland Cockſey, Eſq; Chairman, a patriotick charge was given to the grand jury, from which a motion was made, and agreed to, to follow the laudable efforts of the county of Middleſex and Livery of London, by petitioning his Moſt Gracious Majeſty for redreſs of grievances; and an advertiſement was ordered to convene the freeholders on that ſubject. And on the Thurſday following, at an annual meeting of a reſpectable number of Gentlemen, Freeholders, &c. they choſe the aforeſaid Chairman Preſident for their next meeting, as an acknowledgment of concurrence. We hear that the citizens of Worceſter likewiſe intend to apply for redreſs of grievances."

The High Sheriff and Grand Jury at the late aſſizes at Wilton unanimouſly agreed to meet on the 16th of Auguſt at Saliſbury, to conſider of a petition for redreſs of grievances.

This day a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall; but Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, being engaged in Kent on the county petition, was not ſworn in, as was expected.

It having been remarked as ſomething extraordinary that his Majeſty returned no anſwer to the petition of the Livery, it ſhould be remembered that according to the etiquette, or eſtabliſhed cuſtom of Court, the King never does give an anſwer to any petition whatever. That which was delivered by the Lord Mayor, and entitled the petition of the Livery, was not an act of the ſhort Corporation, was without either date or ſignature, and is without any regular authentication; it would therefore have been highly improper to have treated it with more attention than even a regular petition would in the uſual courſe have been entitled to. That the above petition was by no means conſidered as an act of the city plainly appears by a publick declaration ſince made by the chief magiſtrate.

The people are already proceeding in and encouraging their own manufactures. They have concluded no longer to ſend their youth for education to England, but to the ſeminaries in the other colonies, until they ſhall get a college of their own.

His Honour the Governour gave his aſſent to the following acts, viz.

An act for granting his Majeſty the ſum of £.73,[illegible], and applying £.36,582-13-2, then in the treaſury, to defray the charges of government, &c.

An act for ſtamping and iſſuing £.[illegible] for calling in and exchanging the preſent lawful paper bills of credit of this province, which are a tender by law in all payments, and [illegible] other acts.

The whole city ſeems anxiouſly concerned on account of his Excellency Sir Henry Moore our Governour, who lies dangerouſly ill, and almoſt paſt hope of recovery

We hear alſo that the Hon. Daniel Horſmanden, Chief Juſtice of this province, is dangerouſly ill.

Mr. HOLT, *Elizabeth-town, Sept.* [illegible]

I OBSERVED the comet this morning at two o'clock, and find its progreſs towards the ſun, I believe, at about the rate of three degrees in 24 hours. It is now to the ſouthward of the ſun, but is falling ſo faſt towards the north that I think it will paſs on that ſide. By a calculation I made this morning I find the ſun, at half after ſeven o'clock, 2,793,104 miles north of the place the comet was in at two. In leſs than 30 days I expect it will be parallel with the ſun. Should it come between us and the ſun the tail will then probably extend to the earth, and therefore it becomes all to be prepared for conſequences ſo alarming as thoſe which muſt then follow.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 28.

Extract of a letter from London, May 25.

MR. Dennis Rolle, Member for Barnſtable, was at Court on Sunday, in order to take leave of his Majeſty. He ſets off this day for Portſmouth, at which port he will embark on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips, now waiting for him there. This Gentleman is going over once more to his ſettlements in Eaſt Florida, and takes with him this trip at leaſt 100 new planters, and an immenſity of all kinds of proviſions and implements of huſbandry."

Auguſt 31. The brig Union, Capt. Bolton, from St. Kitt's, for Wilmington, the 16th, about 8 in the morning, broached to and overſet, by the violence of the wind, without any ſail ſet. All the people got on her ſide, except the Captain, who had been confined to his cabin, by ſickneſs, for ſome time before; but was providentally in the bed on that ſide which was uppermoſt, otherwiſe he muſt have been drowned, as the water ruſhed a ſtream down the cabin door. The men who had clambered on the ſide with a knife cut the lanyards of the mainmaſt, whereby it was cleared of the brig, and ſhe righted very gently, when the men got on board, and the Captain was relieved from his watery priſon. On examining, they found ſeveral hogſheads of rum were ſtove, ſome had floated out of the ſteerage, others ſet ahead, their bread ſpoiled, water ſtove, all the peoples cheſts ſtove, great quantities of ſugar and limes ſtove and waſhed out, ſo that when ſhe was pumped out ſhe was lightened between two and three feet. Soon after they got a little to rights, the foremaſt, without a rag of ſail ſet, was broke off below the cap, and carried overboard by the violence of the wind. As ſoon as the wind lulled they ſet up jury maſts, and ſpread what canvaſs they had left, and were ſupplied with bread and water by Captain Purdy, ſince arrived here, in which condition ſhe arrived at Wilmington on Friday laſt.

By Capt. Mills, from North Carolina, we learn that on the 16th inſtant the moſt violent gale of wind ever remembered there began at daybreak, and continued until evening, in which three or four ſail of ſea veſſels were drove aſhore, but it was thought they would all be got off again, without much damage; that only one brig, loaded, and bound for London, rode out the gale; and that a ſmall coaſting ſchooner was driven above 500 yards on the land; but we do not hear of any particular damage done to the plantations.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 14.

LAST Friday morning, about one o'clock, came on at north eaſt a moſt dreadful hurricane, attended with rain, which came down in torrents. It blew moſt violently from that quarter until between ten and eleven o'clock, and then ſhifted to the north weſt, when the ſtorm increaſed, and continued, without any abatement, until about dinner time. The damage done in the country muſt be inconceivable, for the corn is laid level with the ground, and much of it deſtroyed; the fodder is entirely gone. What tobacco was in the fields is quite ſpoiled, and that in houſes, by their falling, and the deluges of rain which poured into them, greatly damaged, which may likewiſe be ſaid of the wheat. There was not a dry houſe in town that day, many old houſes were blown down, and a number of trees. The woods are entirely covered with fallen trees, many of the largeſt bulk, which has blocked up the roads, ſo that there is no travelling with carriages. The farther up the country the fiercer the ſtorm was, and moſt of the mills are deſtroyed; upwards of fifty, we hear, between this and Newcaſtle.

From Hampton we hear that all the ſmall craft there is driven aſhore; and Captain Fearon, for London, lying in the road, was obliged to cut away his mainmaſt, but rode out the gale.

All the ſhipping and ſmall veſſels at Norfolk are aground, many of them diſmaſted; ſome of the wharfs are gone, and others much damaged.

The ſhipping, &c. at York, have ſuffered greatly. The Captains Lilly, Waterman, Eſten, and Hubbard, were all driven aſhore. The two firſt are now unloading, and will be got off; the other two are already afloat, and have ſuſtained little damage. Captain Martin, for Briſtol, was likewiſe driven aſhore, but got off the ſame day. Captain Banks, for Liverpool, is aſhore below Wormeley's creek, with eleven feet water in his hold, and it is ſuppoſed cannot be got off. Captain Hamlin, lately arrived from London, cut away his fore and mizzen maſts, and was the only veſſel in York that rode out the ſtorm. The ſloop Nancy, Robertſon, a light veſſel, was driven aſhore below the wharf. A light ſloop of Captain Whiting's is ſunk on Glouceſter point. Another ſloop, James Mudie maſter, for Liſbon, laden with wheat, went aſhore below Wormeley's creek, but is got off, with little damage. Four ſea veſſels in Sarah's creek, oppoſite to York, were likewiſe drove aſhore; one a ſloop, belonging to Captain Thompſon, it is thought will not be got off. A ſchooner belonging to the Eaſtern Shore, Hancock Jacobs maſter, loaded with rum, is aſhore on Colonel Digges's marſh. A ſloop belonging to Mr. George Booth, with two hogſheads of tobacco on board, drove to Colonel Digges's plantation, and ſtove to pieces. The top of the wharf was carried away, and drove againſt Mr. Jones's ſtore, which ſaved that from being ſwept off likewiſe. All the boats and country craft are aſhore; one of them, a ſchooner, ran her boltſprit into a ſtorehouſe of Mr. Savage's. Several chimneys, &c. in the town were blown down, and the windmill at Glouceſter town. A man bringing his family down the river, put them aſhore at Mr. Fox's; but going on board his veſſel again, to make her ſafe in a creek, upon ſetting ſail ſhe overſet, and he was drowned.

A veſſel from Norfolk, laden with coal, for this city, was drove up to Jameſtown, and ſtove to pieces. A ſchooner of Major Travis's, lying before his houſe, was drove from her anchors, and went aſhore on the other ſide. All the veſſels up James river, as far as we have heard, are aſhore likewiſe.

The Norfolk packet was lying before Colonel Burwell's ferry when the ſtorm happened. Her ſkipper, when he found he could no longer ſtand it, ſlipped his cable, and was drove by the north eaſt wind ſeveral miles up the river; but on the wind chopping about to the north weſt, he ran down to Norfolk in three hours, under his bare poles. The new packet, on her way up, was drove aſhore on Sewell's point.

The James river poſtboy, in his way down, croſſing a [illegible], was waſhed off his horſe by the rapidity of the current, but got hold of a tree; and a man hearing him call for help, ſwam to his aſſiſtance, but could not get him out. He therefore went and brought more people, ſwam in again, and tied a cord round him, by which he was drawn out.

The bodies of three Negroes are come aſhore a little below [illegible], with an oar marked J. Goodrich, and a large open [illegible] is driven aſhore near the mouth of the ſaid creek.

Arrived in James river, from Glaſgow, the Thomas, Robertſon; Argyle, [illegible]; Homer, Haſtie; Elizabeth, Leitch; and [illegible], Cary; alſo the Peggy, Campbell, from Liverpool. By theſe veſſels we have advice of the arrival of the Thierry, [illegible], [illegible], Stevenſon (in 26 days) and the George, [illegible]; alſo of the death of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

A veſſel from [illegible], belonging to Philadelphia, is put into [illegible], with the loſs of two of her maſts, by the late ſtorm; and the [illegible], belonging to Glaſgow, bound for De[illegible], with ſalt, is diſmaſted.

Capt. [illegible], who was a conſiderable way without ſoundings the day of the ſtorm, did not feel the leaſt of it, being rather becalmed.

Capt. [illegible], in a ſchooner from New York, is juſt arrived. He left that place laſt Sunday morning, and ſays they had the gale there, but not ſo bad, none of the ſhipping having ſuffered, but much damage done in the country.

A man from Edenton, in North Carolina, ſays that he thinks they had it rather worſe there than in Virginia, by the appearance of the woods as he came along. All the wharfs in that town are demoliſhed, many ſmall craft drove aſhore, and ſeveral houſes thrown down.

His Majeſty's ſhip Launceſton, Captain Gill, is ſailed for England, from Halifax.

Extract of a letter from Hampton, Sept. 5.

"Yeſterday I was at the election of Burgeſſes for this county. The freeholders, being truly ſenſible of the ſpirited and patriotick behaviour of their late members, WILSON MILES CARY and JAMES WALLACE, Eſquires, unanimouſly determined to re-elect them; and to convince Adminiſtration in England, as well as all mankind, that their notions of *Virtue* and *Freedom* are exalted, they would not ſuffer their new elected repreſentatives to be at any *expence*, giving orders for a genteel entertainment to be provided at Mr. Younghuſband's, where they dined with thoſe Gentlemen. After dinner the KING, Lord BOTETOURT, and many patriotick toaſts, were drank."

We have received a farther account of the following elections, viz. For JAMES CITY, Mr. ROBERT C. NICHOLAS and Mr. LEWIS BURWELL. For CHARLES CITY, Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON and Mr. WILLIAM ACRILL. For NEW KENT, Mr. BURWELL BASSETT and Mr. WILLIAM CLAYTON. For SUSSEX, Mr. DAVID MASON and Mr. JOHN EDMUNDS. For WARWICK, Mr. WILLIAM HARWOOD and Mr. WILLIAM DIGGES. For LANCASTER, Mr. JAMES BALL and Mr. CHARLES CARTER. For MIDDLESEX, Mr. GAWIN CORBIN and Mr. PHILIP LUD. GRYMES. For GLOUCESTER, Mr. THOMAS WHITING and Mr. LEWIS BURWELL. For NANSEMOND, Mr. LEMUEL RIDDICK and Mr. BENJAMIN BAKER.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I believe few people care to deal in the marvellous, in order to raiſe the ideas of deſtruction, eſpecially ſuch a ſpecies of it which puts an end to a man's provident care for the ſupport of life, if my obſervations upon the effects of the late *guſt ſtorm*, or hurricane (which ever word ſhall be moſt ſuperlative in its import) ſhould differ from what others have made, I hope the reader will be kind enough not to impute them to the diſpoſition of magnifying beyond the bounds of truth.

On Thurſday laſt, ſome little time before ſunſet, many clouds came ſwagging, with their ſeemingly frightful contents, from the ſouth weſtern and weſtern horizons, which I confeſs raiſed great fears in me, as I had a very large as well as very fine crop of tobacco ready for and under the knife; but theſe fears were preſently allayed by a north eaſt gale, which obliged theſe clouds to retire again. This gale by dying away, as ſoon as it had produced thoſe good effects ſaved me alſo from farther apprehenſions on its account, that of bringing on a long ſpell of rain; and as in the north weſt it ſeemed to lighten up, indicative of a wind from that quarter, I thought, though that might be ſomething inconvenient, we ſhould ſtand a better chance with wind without rain than with it. But about dark the north eaſt wind freſhened up much, and although (as the ſailors have it) it blew great guns, it was with but little ſcuds of rain until about two o'clock in the night, when perhaps few words can expreſs the conſtant torrent of water that came down until about two o'clock on Friday the next day. In ſhort, the effects of the wind and rain muſt beſt expreſs the violence of them: Every houſe, how new ſoever, or carefully built, on the north eaſt ſide was kept in perpetual ſtreams of water. How others accommodated themſelves to remove this water out of their houſes I cannot tell, but I was forced to bore holes through my floors to let it into the cellars, there to run off by the common drains, as it became ſo deep in my rooms. As too particular a deſcription of what every body perhaps in the colony (at leaſt as far as I can hear all around me, and from above and below) muſt have felt, would be ſomething tedious, the falling of houſes, blowing up and breaking down of thouſands of trees of all kinds, the flying about of fences, are all things that may be mitigated in our ideas, when we reflect they may poſſibly have been old, rotten, or improperly put up; but when we conſider that our crops, the produce of a whole year's labour, as well as the ſupport of life, are quite reduced to nothing, from the moſt pleaſing proſpect imaginable, what man is there that does not ſhudder at ſuch a thought, which perhaps no reaſon that he can form to himſelf can relieve him under! As to the corn, that I fear muſt periſh, by being in a ſoft ſtate, or at beſt moſt of it far from ſuch a condition as to prevent the probability of its rotting, by its lying quite cloſe to the ground. This alone is a circumſtance too horribly dreadful, as it is the only ſupport for thouſands of poor ſouls in this colony. Who can ſay from whence bread can be provided? As the guſt ſeems to have been preſumptively general, we may conclude, from the modern mode of ſtacking out the upland wheat in their fields, that muſt be nearly deſtroyed, by ſuch an exceſſive damage that it will ſuſtain from ſuch a ſuperabundant moiſture; and the wheat in the lower parts of the country, I have heard, has pretty generally ſuffered by the weevil fly, except what may have been manufactured into flower, and that flower preſumptively now thrown into a periſhing ſtate, by the conſtant raining into the ſtorehouſes in which it was kept, for it is not too bold to aſſert that no art of man could have contrived a covering to have kept out a rain ſo inconceivably violent. I myſelf ſaw it ſtreaming through brick walls near three feet thick; and ſeaſoned plank was no ſecurity againſt it, for the water ſpun through every pore of ſuch, as if through a watering pot. To me it ſeemed evident that nothing but that Almighty Hand, who commands the ſtorms to ceaſe, did preſerve to us that only mercy which attended us through the hurricane: I have not as yet heard of one accident in which a poor human ſoul has periſhed by it, though ſeveral have met with great eſcapes. As to the tobacco, all of that which had been houſed in, I am perſuaded, quite deſtroyed, as well as that in the field; for where the houſes were not cruſhed down with it every leaf ſeems to have been waſhed out of all ſubſtance by the rain, and the floors beneath mere ponds. And as a farther circumſtance, ſtill adding to the misfortune, as well as deſtruction of the country (though not irretrievable perhaps) we cannot hear of a mill ſtanding for 30 or 40 miles round, where to grind our laſt year's ſtock.

Our Aſſembly, no doubt, is ſhortly to meet. Should not our repreſentatives then look upon themſelves as the guardians of our lives, as well as of our liberties? Or would it be introducing a ſecond holy war upon us, with a Biſhop at the head of it, to think of ſome limitation as to the price of our tobacco, that we are obliged to pay in levies? I dare not hint ſuch a thing as an embargo upon the exportation of grain to our worthy Governour, his Royal Maſter, our moſt gracious ſovereign, having lately met with a mere [illegible] in Parliament againſt ſuch a benign diſpoſition to his ſuffering people, becauſe truly it was not critically conſtitutional; but ſure I am the proteſting againſt ſuch tender actions of paternal love and compaſſion is but a formal exertion of the groſſeſt inhumanity, and I cannot but bluſh at the dignity given to it. Some may comfort themſelves that in ſuch a general deſtruction they only ſuffer with others, but I leave ſuch a thought to the brute, whoever he be, that can ſuggeſt it. It is no relief to me that others labour under the ſame calamity with myſelf.

C—— R.

Advertiſements.

THURSDAY, *Dec.* 4, 1766.

On a motion made,

Ordered, THAT the Clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the Clerk of this Houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the General Aſſembly, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the publick charges of their reſpective counties.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia Gazette.*

By the Houſe of *Burgeſſes.*

GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B.

WESTOVER, *Sept.* 13, 1769.

I SHALL be much obliged to the Gentlemen who were ſo good as to diſperſe my LOTTERY TICKETS for me if they will immediately ſend the bonds to Mr. *Bartlet Anderſon*, in *Hanover*, who is empowered to collect the money due on them.

W. BYRD.

To be SOLD, *at the late dwelling-houſe of* JOHN GREEN, *deceaſed, in* New Kent *county, on* Friday *the* 10*th of* November *next,*

ALL the ESTATE of the ſaid GREEN, conſiſting of ſeveral likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, alſo the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs. The time of payment to be agreed on at the day of ſale, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

The EXECUTORS.

W A N T E D,

ONE or two JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who underſtand making a ſuit of clothes after they are cut out. Any ſuch will meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber [illegible]

CAM[illegible]

To b[illegible]

Ge[illegible]

th[illegible]

ne[illegible]

E[illegible]

The te[illegible]

To b[illegible]

2[illegible]

W[illegible]

bo[illegible]

[illegible] on the 24th day of September, 1769. The ſaid lot is very pleaſantly and conveniently ſituated, being contiguous to the *Town Point* company's wharf, where ſhips of any burthen that can come up this river may lie; there is a good two ſtory brick houſe thereon, with ſeveral other convenient outhouſes. The terms will be made known at the day of ſale by Meſſ. *John Hutchings*, *Neil Jamieſon*, and *Matthew Phripp*, or any two of them, they being appointed truſtees to diſpoſe of the afore mentioned mortgaged premiſes.

BEDFORD, *Auguſt* 29, 1769.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 14th inſtant, an indented ſervant man named WILLIAM RIDDLE. He is an *Aberdeen*'s man, and talks the [illegible] part of *Scotland*, is about 18 years [illegible] made, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, pitted with the ſmallpox, yellow haired, and a little freckled; had on when he went away an [illegible] *Virginia* cloth jacket with copperas coloured ſtripes, [illegible] and long trouſers, and a pair of *Virginia* made ſhoes with [illegible]. He ſtole when he went away a gun about 4 feet long in the barrel, and a little ſhivered in the ſtock at the muzzle, alſo a new printed linen handkerchief, of two ſhillings ſterling price, with red ground and white ſpots. It is imagined he will make for *Carolina*. Whoever conveys the ſaid ſervant to me, at *Bedford* courthouſe, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, if taken in *Virginia*, and if in *Carolina* FOUR POUNDS.

WILLIAM AUSTIN.

HANOVER, *Sept.* 1, 1769.

I HAVE received a ſum of money, which, by direction of the Court of Chancery in *Great Britain*, is to be divided between the perſons employed in this colony as commiſſioners and clerks in taking depoſitions in a *ſuit* depending in that court between *Mallory* and *Mallory*'s executors, in proportion to their ſervices: I therefore requeſt the favour of the Gentlemen that have any demands on that account to make them known to me before the 25th of *October*, when I will diſtribute the money according to the order of that court.

PETER LYONS.

At a court continued and held for Goochland *county,* Auguſt 22, 1769.

IT is conſidered by the court that a new priſon is wanting, and that it be advertiſed in the *Virginia* Gazette for workmen to attend at this courthouſe on the [illegible] *October* court, to undertake the ſame, to be built of [illegible] wood, and that the ſaid workmen appear with their plans for building the ſame.

(A copy.)

Teſt VALENTINE WOOD, Cl. Cur.

CHESTERFIELD, *Auguſt* 26, 1769.

WHEREAS I underſtand that AMOS WESTBROOK, in *Amelia* county, has offered for ſale a note of hand for 18 l. which I granted him about [illegible] ago, and which I have diſcharged long ſince: This [illegible] be impoſed upon by purchaſing ſaid note, I give this [illegible] that I will not pay it.

BENJAMIN [illegible]

To be SOLD *at ſix months credit, on* [illegible] *the 21ſt inſtant, at* King William [illegible] *houſe,*

THE brig REBECCA, with her rigging, cables, [illegible] burthen about 100 tons. [illegible] the beſt [illegible]. The brig lies in *Pamunkey* river, oppoſite the dwelling-houſe of the late Mr. *E. P. Chamberlayne*, in *New Kent*. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view her at any time between this and the day of ſale. The buyer muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, to

The EXECUTORS.

ESSEX, *Auguſt* 28, 1769.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.

W. PORTER.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg October *fair next, agreeable to the will of* [illegible] Thompſon, *deceaſed,*

PART of a LOT, containing a quarter of an acre of ground, in the town of *Falmouth*, whereon is a convenient ſtorehouſe, a large warehouſe, and a [illegible] all very conveniently ſituated for carrying on an extenſive buſineſs, which the late Mr. *Thompſon* did for ſeveral years paſt there. Alſo a half acre lot in the ſaid town of *Falmouth*, with a good ſtorehouſe, and a large brick kitchen, the latter not quite finiſhed. Mr. Thompſon kept ſtore on this laſt lot ſeveral years before he removed to the other. Credit will be allowed to the purchaſers until [illegible], and poſſeſſion of the lots delivered on the firſt day of [illegible], the purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity to

ARTHUR MORSON, } [illegible]
EDWARD MOORE, }

POETS CORNER.

* * *

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at the town of* Dumfries, *in* Prince William *county, on* Thurſday *the* 16*th of* November *next,*

THE BRENTON tract of LAND, containing about 7000 acres, in parcels, as will be then thought beſt for the purpoſes aforeſaid in a deed of truſt from Meſſ. *George Brent* and *Robert Brent* to the firſt three ſubſcribers, and from Mr. *George Brent* to the other ſubſcribers, the ſale being now advertiſed jointly by all the truſtees, who will join in the deed. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe may be aſſured of meeting with no diſappointment. Time of payment will be given for part of the money.

WILLIAM BRENT, DANIEL CARROLL, HENRY ROZER, } Truſtees.

HECTOR ROSS, JOHN GIBSON, WILLIAM CARR, } TRUSTEES for the creditors of Mr. *Robert Brent.*

KING WILLIAM, *Auguſt* 29, 1769.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a convict ſervant man named WILLIAM STRINGER, an *Engliſhman*, about 28 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with ſhort brown hair, and light gray eyes; he took with him a ſhort white drill jacket, a pair of dark woollen *Virginia* cloth breeches, and ſeveral pair of brown linen trouſers. The ſaid fellow broke open my cellar, and ſtole a large quantity of rum, for which he has had a very ſevere whipping. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 3l. reward.

RICHARD BANKS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Albemarle*, a Mulatto ſlave called *Sandy*, about 35 years of age, his ſtature is rather low, inclining to corpulence, and his complexion light; he is a ſhoemaker by trade, in which he uſes his left hand principally, can do coarſe carpenters work, and is ſomething of a horſe jockey; he is greatly addicted to drink, and when drunk is inſolent and diſorderly, in his converſation he ſwears much, and in his behaviour is artful and knaviſh. He took with him a white horſe, much ſcarred with traces, of which it is expected he will endeavour to diſpoſe; he alſo carried his ſhoemakers tools, and will probably endeavour to get employment that way. Whoever conveys the ſaid ſlave to me, in *Albemarle*, ſhall have 40ſ. reward, if taken up within the county, 4l. if elſewhere within the colony, and 10l. if in any other colony, from

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a black horſe, about 8 or 9 years old, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a [illegible] mane and bob tail, paces ſlow, has ſome ſaddle [illegible] on his rump, a nick in his right ear, and [illegible] on the off buttock reſembling 8; poſted, and appraiſed [illegible]

JOHN TWITTY.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a middle [illegible] white fleabitten horſe, about 9 or 10 years old, has a hanging mane and long ſwitch tail, ſome gray hairs about his legs, had on a bell, branded on the near buttock reſembling 8, and on the near ſhoulder W; poſted, and appraiſed to 4*l.* 17ſ. 6d.

THOMAS WESTMORELAND.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a bay mare, about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 4 years old, branded on the near buttock B, and on the near ſhoulder C; poſted, and appraiſed to 6*l.*

PETER JONES.

WILLIAMSBURG, AUGUST 31, 1769.

UPON being acquainted that a SCHOOLMASTER, to teach READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETICK, was much wanted in this city, and that a proper perſon for that charge would meet with good encouragement, I was induced to make a trial, and accordingly opened ſchool, about ſix weeks ago, at the *Playhouſe* (the only tolerable convenient place [illegible] at that time) but hitherto few ſcholars have offered; I have thought it neceſſary, therefore, to take this method of advertiſing the publick, requeſting that ſuch as may be diſpoſed to encourage my undertaking would be kind enough to acquaint me [illegible], that I may be enabled to form ſome judgment what I am to expect, which will very much oblige

Their humble ſervant,

JOSEPH M'AUSLANE.

TREASURY OFFICE, *Auguſt* 30, 1769.

*M*R. James Pride *having lodged with me many bonds given for duties on liquors imported into* York *river, I am to give notice to all concerned that unleſs the money is very ſhortly paid I ſhall put the bonds in ſuit.*

Executions on all judgments obtained for money due to the Treaſury will moſt certainly be iſſued, without farther notice, unleſs the balances are ſpeedily diſcharged.

Gold, ſilver, or bills of a later emiſſion, may be had for old defaced Treaſury notes.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Tr.

TAKEN up, in *Fauquier*, a red heifer, about 3 years old, marked in the left ear with a half ſpade; poſted, and appraiſed to 25ſ.

JEFFERY JOHNSON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a gray fleabitten mare, about 13 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces naturally, and branded on the near ſhoulder HC; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 10ſ.

HENRY BAGBY, ſen.

WANTED,

JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS, who, if they underſtand their buſineſs, will meet with good encouragement from

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 31, 1769.

To be LET *on* CHARTER *to any port of* EUROPE,

THE brigantine *Marquis of Rockingham, Archibald M'Millan* maſter, burthen one hundred tuns.

Apply to the maſter on board, or to the ſubſcriber in NORFOLK.

NEIL JAMIESON.

To be SOLD *at* Mecklenburg *court, the* 13*th of* November, *for ready money,*

ABOUT ten or fifteen young Negroes. A good title will be made.—— The ſubſcriber deſires all thoſe indebted to him to prepare the money by *October* next, or they will be ſued without diſtinction.

LEWIS BURWELL, jun.

At the times and places hereafter mentioned will be SOLD, *at publick auction, ſundry* SLAVES, *and* PERSONAL ESTATE, *of the late Hon.* PETER RANDOLPH, *Eſq; deceaſed, as followeth, viz.*

AT the ſaid *Randolph*'s plantations in the fork of *Baniſter*, in *Halifax* county, where *John Dickey* is overſeer, about 90 fine ſlaves, with all the ſtocks of cattle, horſes, corn, and utenſils of huſbandry thereon, on *Monday* the 4th of *December* next.

At the ſaid *Randolph*'s plantation on *Staunton* river, *Charlotte* county, where *James Johnſon* is overſeer, about 30 fine ſlaves, together with the ſtocks of all kinds, corn, and utenſils of huſbandry, on *Wedneſday* the 6th of *December* next.

At the ſaid *Randolph*'s plantation on *Little Roanoke*, near *Jamieſon's* ſtore, in *Charlotte* county, about 90 fine ſlaves, together with the ſtocks of all kinds, corn, and utenſils of huſbandry, on *Friday* the 8th of *December* next.

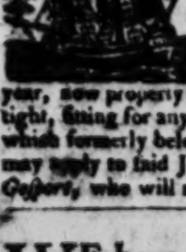
At the ſaid *Randolph*'s plantation at *Skin Quarter*, near *Goode's* bridge, in *Cheſterfield* county, about 60 fine ſlaves, with the ſtocks of all kinds, corn, and utenſils of huſbandry, on *Monday* the 11th of *December* next.

At the plantation of the ſaid *Randolph*, the fork of *Appamattox*, near *Naſh*'s bridge, in *Cumberland* county, about 60 fine ſlaves, together with the ſtocks of all kinds, corn, and utenſils of huſbandry, on *Thurſday* the 14th of *December* next.

At the times and different places of ſale, as aforeſaid, the lands and plantations will be rented. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 7l. giving bond and ſecurity to the executors; and five per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

A. CARY.
R. RANDOLPH.
J. WAYLES.
SETH WARD.

For SALE,



THE SNOW MOLLY, formerly the property of Meſſ. *Banks* on *Appamattox*, drove aſhore lately in the bay, burthen 130 tons, or thereabouts, and has been built about four years; ſhe was got off, about a month ago, by JOHN HERBERT, carpenter in *Norfolk* county. She is now altered into a brigantine, was ſheathed laſt year, now properly overhauled, caulked, and rendered ſtaunch and tight, fitting for any cargo, with new maſts, and ſtanding rigging which formerly belonged to her. Whoever wants ſuch a veſſel may apply to ſaid JOHN HERBERT, or ANDREW SPROWLE at *Goſport*, who will make the terms known.

SHOCKOE, *Auguſt* 26, 1769.

WE have juſt imported in the *Lord Clive* a neat aſſortment of FALL GOODS, conſiſting of broadcloths, duffils, bearſkins, *Bath* coating, with ſuitable trimmings, *Dutch* and bed blankets, cottons, kerſeys, and halfthicks; which we will ſell on reaſonable terms, for ready money or ſhort credit. Tf

STORRS & ELLIS.

YORK, *Auguſt* 16, 1769.

AS it is the opinion of the compaſſionate Doctor *Pope* that I may obtain a return of health upon timely application to the eminent ſurgeons at home, I am therefore attempting a voyage to *London* for that end, in full perſuaſion that the Gentlemen with whom I am in account will be ſatisfied with ſuch intention, ſince they muſt be perfectly acquainted that on my doing well depends a ſpeedy ſettlement of my affairs, and in conſequence thereof a certainty of receiving their reſpective demands, which will give the higheſt pleaſure to

Their obedient humble ſervant,

CHRISTOPHER JACKSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 21, 1769.

AS great inconveniencies have ariſen from Gentlemen making their application to the Biſhop of *London*'s Commiſſary to be recommended as candidates for holy orders, ſo very late as ſometimes to be within a few days of the ſhip's ſailing wherein they had engaged their paſſage, when it has been neceſſary either to admit irregularities, or put them to a trouble and expenſe which might have been avoided, I thought it not improper to make this publick requeſt that thoſe who may have ſuch intentions hereafter, eſpecially if they ſhould want any information of what are the requiſites upon this occaſion, would acquaint me with the ſame as early as poſſible. I will not fail to anſwer ſuch letters by the firſt opportunity; and I hope that this method, which appears to be regular, being properly obſerved, will ſave thoſe Gentlemen much trouble, as well as

Their very humble ſervant,

The COMMISSARY.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a cheſtnut ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a roached mane and ſwitch tail, paces ſlow, and branded on the near buttock S; poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

CALEB BURKENSON.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a gray horſe, 4 feet 2 inches high, and branded on the near buttock I; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

BENJAMIN HILL.

A PERSON, who has a few Negroes unemployed at preſent, is deſirous of joining them with any other perſon's Negroes in any work that is ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon; or he would be glad to rent a ſmall plantation, either with or without Negroes on it, at a convenient diſtance from *Williamſburg* or *Norfolk*, where there might be a probability of reaping from a market the fruits of induſtry.

The above perſon has a neat and light POST CHARIOT to diſpoſe of, with a box to put on or take off as occaſion may require, and harneſs for four horſes. It will be ſold cheap for prompt payment, or exchanged for good riding horſes. In either of the above caſes apply to Mr. *Samuel Farmar*, merchant in *Norfolk*, or to the Printers hereof. Tf

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SURRY, *Auguſt* 20, 1769.

COMMITTED to the jail of this county, a Negro fellow, who ſays his name is ROGER, and that he is the property of one *Seymour Walton*, who lives about 15 miles above *Cumberland* courthouſe. He appears to be upwards of 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and is of a yellow complexion. The owner may have him, on paying charges.

Tf DRURY WARREN, Jailer.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT ſeven thouſand acres of LAND in *Brunſwick*, within forty miles of *Peterſburg*; alſo about ſixteen hundred acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, within ſixty miles of *Peterſburg*. There are ſeveral plantations on theſe tracts, and great part of the ſoil is exceeding good.

For terms apply to

Tf R. RUFFIN.

To be SOLD *at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Thurſday *the* 12*th of* October, *for ready money,*

Upwards of forty

Fine SLAVES,

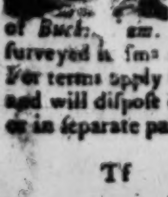
Moſt of them *Virginia* born.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Sailor*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Dowaman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20l. paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,



TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

Tf

HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12ſ. 6*d*. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3ſ. the firſt Week, and 2ſ. each Week after. —— ⁂ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.